

VISIT...

LANZAROTE
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Tutor Teaching Tips

Repeated Reading • O-3

MATERIALS

Reading
Passage:
Part 1 (2 copies)

Timing device;
Graph

Reading
Passage:
Part 2 (2 copies)

Game cards

Introducing the Passage



5 minutes

Read part 1 of the passage *Interview with a Beekeeper* to provide a model of fluent reading. Read with expression at a normal reading pace, taking about one minute to read the passage.

Give the child a copy of the passage and have him/her read it with you. If he/she has difficulty, slow the pace or read small chunks (one or two sentences), and then have the child read each chunk with you until you have read the entire passage. Read the entire passage with the child one or two more times.

Building Fluency



5–10 minutes

Have the child read the passage out loud while you time him/her for one minute. As the child reads, place a check mark on your copy of the passage over each word that he/she misreads. If the child pauses for three seconds, tell him/her the word and mark it as an error. Do not correct errors during the reading. After one minute, tell the child to stop. Circle the last word the child read. Help the child plot the number of words read on the graph. The goal is 100 words per minute at at least 90% accuracy.

Discuss errors once the child has completed the reading. Discuss word-attack strategies such as sounding out parts of words, looking for smaller words or recognizable chunks within larger words, and thinking about how the meanings of words relate to other parts of the text.

Do not exceed more than four independent readings of a passage in a single session. If the child seems to have too much difficulty, drop to a lower level during the next tutoring session.

Checking for Understanding



5 minutes

Ask the child to retell the passage. Look for detail in his/her retelling. Give the child time to respond independently. If needed, prompt with the following sample questions:

What equipment does a beekeeper use? (bee suit, veil, smoker)

Why does smoke calm bees? (They think it is a fire and they eat.)

Why doesn't this beekeeper wear gloves? (Gloves are bulky and can spread disease.)

If time permits, repeat the steps above using part 2 of the passage, *Interview with a Beekeeper*.

Optional Activity



5–10 minutes

PLAYING A WORD GAME: Spread the game cards face up on the table. Tell the child that he/she will alphabetize the cards. Have the child find the word that would be first in alphabetical order. If the child is correct, he/she gets to keep the card and find the next word. If the child is incorrect, he/she puts the card back and it is your turn. Repeat the game as time permits. For a challenge, use reverse alphabetical order.

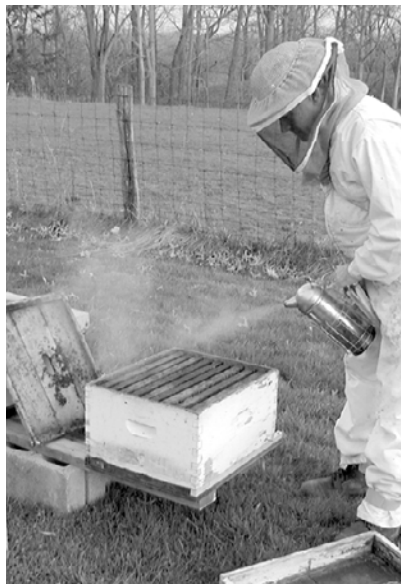
Part 1

Interviewer: What kind of equipment do you use? 8

Buzz: I wear a bee suit to keep my clothes clean. I also 21
 wear a veil over my head to protect my eyes and head 33
 from stings. I use a smoker to calm the bees. When you 45
 blow smoke on bees, they think it's a forest fire. They fill 57
 their stomachs with honey in case they have to leave their 68
 tree. That's why smoke seems to calm them, because it 78
 keeps them busy. 81

Interviewer: How often do you get stung? 88

Buzz: I get stung a couple thousand times a year because 99
 I don't wear gloves. Gloves are bulky and hard to keep 110
 clean, so they can spread disease. 116



Buzz pours smoke over an open hive.

Part 2

Interviewer: How do bees make honey? 6

Buzz: They make honey from nectar, the liquid in flowers. 16
 The bee goes to the flower and eats the nectar. She flies 28
 back to the beehive and spits the nectar out. Then other 39
 bees fan their wings to evaporate water from the nectar 49
 and make it thicker. 53

But the biggest purpose of bees is not to make honey—it 65
 is to pollinate crops like fruit. People with orchards rent 75
 bees from me. I take my bees into their orchard and leave 87
 them for a week or two. Different flowers make different 97
 flavors of honey. When I take my bees to an apple 108
 orchard, I get apple-blossom honey. If I took them to an 120
 orange orchard, I'd get orange-blossom honey. 127



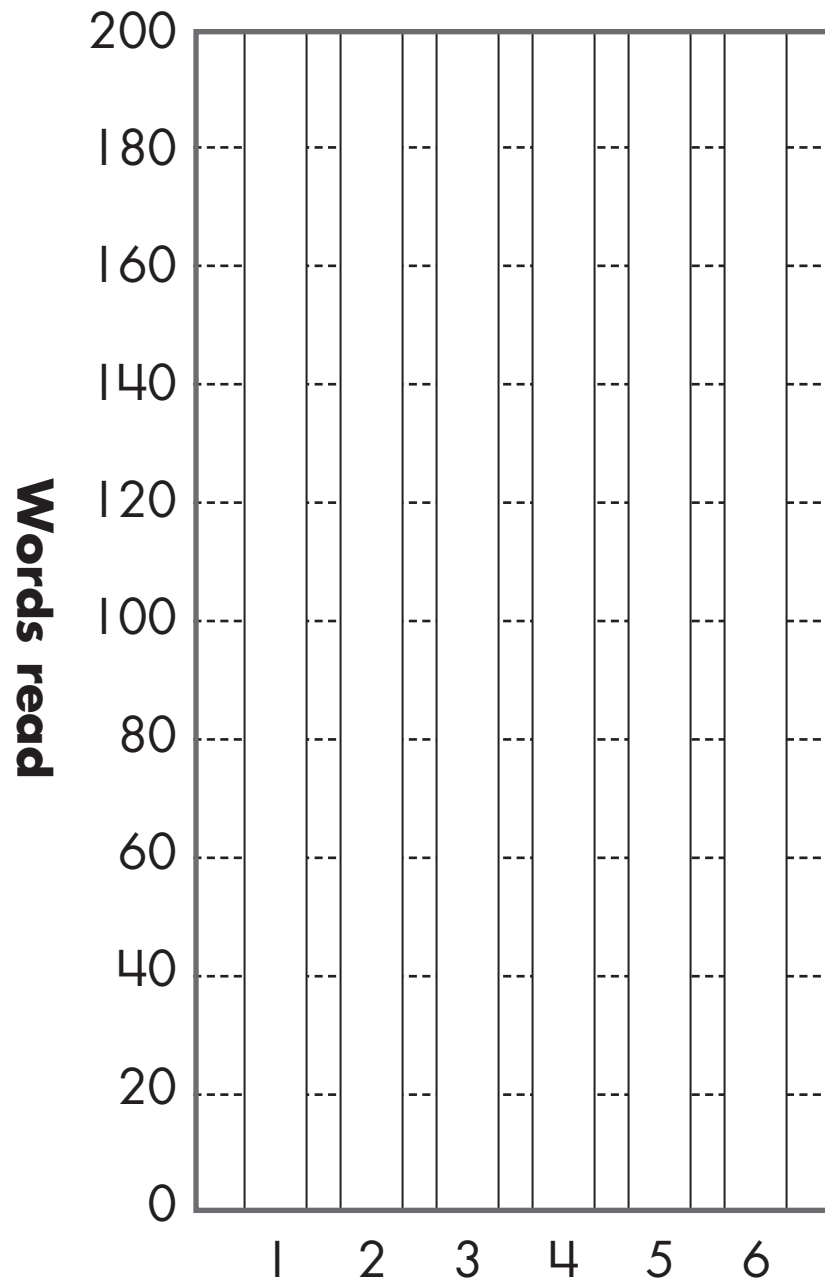
A bee collects pollen and nectar from flowers.

Fluency

Repeated Reading Bar Graph

Lesson O-3

Name _____ Date _____



Number
of errors: _____
1 2 3 4 5 6



equipment

clothes

veil

protect

sting

smoker

honey

gloves

nectar

flies

orchard

apple

leave

often

use

thicker